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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/025,979	12/26/2001	Kazuhito Shimomura	P 290560 T2TT-01S0441-1	7810
909	7590	11/10/2005	EXAMINER	
PILLSBURY WINTHROP SHAW PITTMAN, LLP P.O. BOX 10500 MCLEAN, VA 22102			RODRIGUEZ, GLENDA P	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2651		
DATE MAILED: 11/10/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/025,979	SHIMOMURA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Glenda P. Rodriguez	2651

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 June 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3,8-10,23 and 24 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,3,8-10,23 and 24 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/11/05

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 8-10 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker (US Patent No. 6, 373, 647) in view of Tanaka (US Patent No. 5, 486, 967).

Regarding Claim 1, Baker teaches a disk drive comprising:

A disk medium (See Fig. 1);

A read head constructed and arranged to read a magnetic recorded signal from the disk medium (Fig. 1, Element 15, herein it teaches an MR head.);

A preamplifier circuit including a read amplifier constructed and arranged to amplify a read signal output from the read head, and an adjusting circuit constructed and arranged to adjust a low cut off frequency of the signal output from the read amplifier, the adjusting circuit including a programmable filter configured to set the low cut-off frequency of the recording frequency of the disk medium and to remove frequencies in the amplified signal lower than the cut-off frequency (See Fig. 2, Element 110, which is a read preamplifier and Element 140 which is an adjustable or programmable low pass filter that can be programmed to cut off low frequencies as taught in Col. 5, L. 29-65).

However, Baker does not explicitly teach wherein the medium is a perpendicular magnetic medium. Tanaka teaches a perpendicular magnetic medium in the Abstract and Fig. 4, which further has a preamplifier and a read data channel as taught in Fig. 4, Elements 101, and 102, Fig. 50, Element 1004 and Col. 31, L. 5. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Baker's invention with the teaching of Tanaka to utilize a perpendicular magnetic media because perpendicular magnetic media can be recorded with a higher data density than with longitudinal magnetic media, therefore being able to record more data.

Claim (8) has limitations similar to those treated in the above rejection, and is met by the references as discussed above. Therefore apparatus claim (8) corresponds to the apparatus claim (1), and is rejected for the same reasons of obviousness as used above.

Regarding Claims 3 and 10, the combination of Baker and Tanaka teach all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8, respectively. However, the combination does not explicitly teach wherein the adjusting circuit comprises a filter circuit constructed and arranged to adjust the low cut-off frequency to 50 kHz or less or in range of from 1/2000 or less of the maximum recording frequency of the disk medium to a DC level. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have adjusted the low cut-off frequency to 50 kHz or less or in range of from 1/2000 or less of the maximum recording frequency of the disk medium in order to optimize the data signal being reproduced in the medium since such ranges, absent any critically (i. e., unobvious and/or unexpected result(s)), are generally achievable through routine optimization/experimentation, and since discovering the optimum or workable ranges, where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, involves only routine skill in the art,

In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955). Moreover, in the absence of any critically (i. e., unobvious and/or unexpected result(s)), the parameters set forth would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Regarding Claim 9, the combination of Baker and Tanaka teach all the limitations of Claim 8. The combination further teach a circuit constructed and arranged to send the read signal output from the adjusting circuit to a data channel included in the disk drive, the data channel being constructed and arranged to restore perpendicular magnetic recorded data onto the disk medium as taught by Tanaka in Col. 31, Lines 4-20.

Regarding Claims 23 and 24, the combination of Baker and Tanaka teaches all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8, respectively. The combination further teach wherein the adjusting circuit such that wave deformation of the read signal is reduced as taught by Baker, wherein it presents a filter adjusting circuit in order to prevent baseline jumps of overshoots in Col. 3, L. 35-45.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 23 and 24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection due to the newly added limitations in the Amendment filed on 6/29/04.

4. Examiner acknowledges that Claims 2, 4-7 and 11-22 have been Cancelled in the Amendment filed on 1/27/04.

Conclusion

Art Unit: 2651

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US Patent No. 6, 369, 741 to Demicheli et al., US Patent No. 5, 463, 603 to Petersen and US Patent No. 6, 469, 856 to Mitchell et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Glenda P. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 272-7561. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Thursday: 7:00-5:00; alternate Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on (571) 272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free):

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10/27/05.

DH
DAVID HUDSPETH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600